

## Women's Christian Work.

### "As Ye Would."

BY MAY LESTER.

Instead of adding one hard word  
To what the world may say  
When one we love in days gone by  
From right has turned away,  
Might we not better ask if we,  
Tempted and tried the same,  
Would and err the same as he,  
And tarnish soul and name?

And even though we may feel sure  
That we can safely stand  
Where he has fallen, even then  
The ready help hand  
That proves that friendship's holy vows  
Have not been made in vain  
May aid our wandering brother much  
The lost road to regain.

If not—we need not add one drop  
To the which bears him down,  
Lost we perchance may some time know  
What it is to stand alone—  
To meet averted, scornful looks  
From those we deemed most true—  
Christ bade the sinless cast a stone;  
Are we not sinners, too?

### The Awakening.

BY JENNIE JUNE.

Human nature is much the same  
Everywhere, and among persons of every  
degree. Circumstances modify, but they  
do not alter the inherent quality of any-  
thing. Thus the awakening process  
which is going on among women finds its  
subjects in all classes: those who have  
been delicately reared, who have been  
surrounded from birth by a species of  
eastern seclusion and luxury, as well as  
those whose unwelcome exercise of faculty  
seems to have been provoked by the  
pressure of hard necessity.

The key note of the modern woman  
movement is unity and all the efforts  
tend to it. Solid armies of women move  
in battle array for the furtherance of the  
temperance cause. Clubs of women and  
society for literary purposes exist every-  
where, and have changed small villages  
and dull towns into bright, intelligent  
awakening work. The "Woman's Con-  
gress" has done much to draw out the  
intellectual introspective thought which  
has been garnering up the results of ex-  
perience in many nooks and obscure cor-  
ners, and brought them to the light of  
day, and though they can never be col-  
lected or put into form and shape, and  
were not put in, in every instance,  
suitable for preservation, still they make  
a noble addition to the evidences of  
awakening life, and possibly exercise a  
broader influence than if the literary  
form had always been strictly and so-  
berly correct.

These efforts have many of them a pa-  
thetic interest. They are made by wo-  
men who have no future, whose lives  
have been a struggle with hard circum-  
stances, whose one thought has been,  
and is, to make the world a little easier  
for their daughters, for those who come  
after them. These daughters are the re-  
cipients of their sacrifices, the graduates of  
our high schools. They do not under-  
stand the lives their mothers have led,  
the sacrifices they have made. They have  
no recollection of how it was when the  
opportunities they enjoyed did not exist,  
when freedom for women was believed  
to mean the sacrifice, rather than the re-  
demption of the race.

It does not surprise us to hear of the  
doings of these college girls, their clubs  
and their coteries, their regattas and  
their "Alpha Beta" societies. They were  
emancipated before they were born, and  
they live in an atmosphere of exalta-  
tion, in which high and active endeavor  
is applauded, and only idleness and stu-  
pidity are at a discount. But it is some-  
what startling to old-fashioned notions  
to find the "dub" idea, and the "congres-  
sion" idea, and the associative idea generally,  
breaking out in the most exclusive soci-  
ety, and obtaining an entrance into circles  
supposed to be sacred to tradition and  
the most absolute conventional forms  
and prejudices. Out of such society as  
this, however, many gratifying evidences  
have come that the new life is not limited  
in its scope or operation, but that the  
divine or awakening spirit touches some  
soul wherever it rests, and inspires them  
with the same desire, the same reaching  
out for a truer and better life.

Nineteen young girls, the flower of  
New York's finest, most exclusive, and  
wealthiest circles, were recently found to  
have formed themselves into a modest  
and retired association, for the purpose  
of self-culture and general development.  
They voluntarily subjected themselves  
to the strict discipline of parliamentary  
rule elected a chairman at each meeting  
proposed questions, and had debates, in  
which the speakers were limited to time  
and kept to the question by the chair-  
man. But there is nothing original  
about these methods, it is a fact that they  
voluntarily placed themselves under  
parliamentary restrictions, and the char-  
acter of their questions and discussions,  
which makes them noteworthy. Two of  
the questions given for discussion were as  
follows:

First—"Is true courtesy consistent with  
perfect sincerity?"

Second—"What two qualities are most  
essential to the development of a noble  
womanhood?"

These questions are very significant  
and very curious as the suggestive  
ancestry of a group of young girls just  
entering life: the danger, accepting  
as true the things that are told them by  
authority, willing to do their duty if they  
can only find out exactly what that duty  
is.

These girls do not know exactly what  
they will be called upon to do in the fu-  
ture, but whatever it is they will be  
ready for it, and the better, more exact,  
more thorough their methods now, the  
more responsible the places they will be  
able to fill hereafter. And this is the  
main point after all, the awakening  
which is pouring a flood-tide of brilliant  
light over the world will be of little use  
to us individually, if we do not arise by  
it and fit ourselves for the coming days  
of the day.

The tendency now-a-days, and espe-  
cially in this country, is simply to make  
a demand for the place, to grasp at the  
power without reference to fitness; but  
the advent of woman in the fields of  
broader life and activity will serve a  
very poor purpose if her efforts are di-  
rected toward selfish ends, by such un-  
scrupulous means as ignorance is obliged  
to use. Every body is to aspire to be  
President, not to be great and good  
enough for President; and the principle  
permeates every department of public and  
social life, until our whole scheme has  
resolved itself into one huge striving for  
place. This has made some good men look  
with favor on the anticipated entrance  
of women into politics and public affairs,  
who have heretofore believed such an  
innovation unwise and impracticable.

Now, however, they say, "Politics can be  
made no worse, they might be better—  
women have made the home, men the  
business—now we may graft upon them  
the politics; we may graft upon them

conscience and a nobler purpose than  
that which actuates the merely selfish  
and appropriative man."  
If women should be called to public  
work of this kind, would they justify  
this trust? Would they fulfill these high  
expectations? But whether they are or  
are not, there is a noble, indeed a nobler,  
because less personal, work for them to  
perform, which is dropping little by little  
into their hands, and requires the  
possession and exercise of fully as high  
and as well-trained faculties. This is the  
educational, philanthropic, and discipli-  
nary work; and the successful performance  
of unpaid and poorly paid labor in these  
fields is the strongest argument in the  
minds of many in favor of giving them  
positions and work that pay, and pay  
well.

### Report N. P. Railroad.

The annual report for the year ending  
June 30, 1884, shows the earnings, in-  
cluding receipts from leased and branch  
roads to be \$12,003,575; operating expenses,  
\$9,923,535; less, \$255,223; total, \$1,777,754;  
net earnings, \$1,522,531; add dividends  
on investment from other sources, \$78,970,  
leaving \$1,601,501; surplus over all fixed  
charges and expenses for year, \$1,065,656.  
This amount together with the surplus  
over all fixed charges and expenses for  
year, \$1,055,056. This amount, together  
with the surplus for the year ended June  
30, 1883, makes \$2,205,239. This has  
been used to pay for equipment, as au-  
thorized in the plan of organization. The  
amount of general first mortgage bonds  
issued during the year, \$25,000 per mile  
on 30 3/10 miles constructed road accept-  
ed by the President of the United States,  
\$7,782,000. Of \$2,000,000 general second  
mortgage bonds authorized November  
20, 1883, \$500,000 were sold to a syn-  
dicate for 78 1/2 cash, less 5 per cent. com-  
mission on bonds. Option of the syndicate  
for 355 more of these bonds on the same  
terms has been extended the syndicate,  
pending the exercise of the option  
agreeing to make advances upon the  
same to meet construction expenses.

Capital stock to funded debt June 30,  
1884, common, \$48,000,000; preferred, \$37,  
800,000; total, \$85,800,000; funded debt,  
\$402,785; general first mortgage do second,  
\$20,000,000; less \$414,135 unused;  
total, \$1,595,700 Missouri river funds,  
\$2,500,000; less cancelled by land sales,  
\$239,000; total, \$2,260,400. Paid 4 O'Reille  
division funds, \$4,500,000; less cancelled  
by land sales, \$1,200,000; total, \$3,300,000.  
Dividend certificates, \$14,640,821, leaving  
\$66,276,221. The amount of deferred pay-  
ments on land sales is \$3,056,415, bearing  
interest at 7 per cent, and is applicable to  
the retirement of preferred stock \$1,276,  
077, Missouri division bonds \$316,927,  
Pen d'Oreille division \$837,400, the gen-  
eral first \$606,019. Of the lands in Min-  
nesota and Dakota east of Missouri river  
remain unsold 4,079,855 acres, dedicated  
by the plan of reorganization to the ex-  
tinguishment of preferred stock. Cash  
left available for future use, \$8,300,000.

As compared with the previous year  
the statement shows the following  
changes: Gross earnings increase, 4,748,  
117; operating expenses and tax increase,  
\$683,589; net increase, \$2,644,624. The  
income from other sources make the net  
increase \$2,425,098.

The following directors were elected  
for 1884: F. Billings, C. B. Wright, Robert  
Harris, J. W. Ellis, A. Belmont, J. S.  
Stackpole, B. P. Cheney, Johnson, Liv-  
ingston, J. C. Bullett, T. F. Oakes, R. G.  
Rollison, J. H. Hall and D. P. Hall, well  
Messrs. Hall and Hallwell represent the  
Oregon Transcontinental Company.  
There was no opposition.

### The C. B. H. & M. Railroad.

The Cheyenne Sun gives the following  
programme: One hundred miles of the  
Cheyenne, Black Hills & Montana rail-  
road will be built within a year. The  
Wyoming & Yellowstone Park railroad,  
or Wyoming Central Company, is a part  
of the Cheyenne, Black Hills & Montana  
railroad company, and the two roads are  
one in purpose. The Chicago, Burling-  
ton & Quincy, or Burlington & Missouri  
railroad is a joint partner in the enter-  
prise, and will strike for Cheyenne as  
the dirt begins to fly on the Cheyenne,  
Black Hills & Montana. The name un-  
der which the Burlington & Missouri  
will appear in this enterprise is under-  
stood to be the Wyoming Southern.  
That the last named railroad is already  
among the corporate bodies of the Ter-  
ritory is well-known. There are four sur-  
veying parties in the field for the Yel-  
lowstone Park, etc., railroads. One is on  
Chugwater, with the expectation of  
reaching Laramie river by October 1st.  
Another is in the vicinity of the southern  
part of Johnson county, surveying both  
ways. The other two have been at  
work in the park, almost entirely, and  
running lines southwardly from that  
national road.

### Scarcity of Horses.

A man from Oregon informs the Chroni-  
cle that horses are very scarce in that  
state. He says that where a man could  
pick up 500 in a day or so three years  
ago, he cannot find that many in two  
counties; in fact, they are the scarcest  
thing there is. The reason is, there is a  
big local as well as a foreign demand.  
The Chinese government is buying a  
good many; sixty went over on the steam-  
er from Portland last week. Some are  
going to the Sandwich Islands and Japan.  
The prices promise to be very high for  
good work horses, as there are not many  
raising horses. He says if a man has  
good six or seven-year-olds, well broken,  
he can take them to San Francisco and  
get \$600 or \$800 a span for them.

### Custer County Convention.

The Democratic Convention of Custer  
county met at Miles City, Sept. 20th, and  
nominated the following ticket:  
Sheriff—Thos. H. Irvine.  
Treasurer—M. Brandenberg.  
Clerk—J. L. Dear.  
Probate Judge—W. C. Cotter.  
Assessor—San't O'Connell.  
Commissioner—Geo. Myers.  
Coroner—Dr. R. G. Reed.  
Public Administrator—A. H. Bertrand.  
Supt. of Schools—A. C. Logan.  
Surveyor—A. Hall.  
Councillman—W. J. MacQueen.  
Representatives—J. M. Holt and S. F.  
Biddle.

"At one end of these letters there are  
the words 'Burn this.' It was not burn-  
ed, but the infancy of this transaction is  
burned into the hearts of the American  
people. [Applauds.] I don't believe that  
the million and a half of people who gen-  
erally vote the Republican ticket will be  
found—no, not even a corporal's guard of  
them—to vote for a man who is branded  
in infancy. And yet the Republicans say  
that we are slandering the man. Slan-  
der has got beyond slander. He is like  
the criminal in the court who re-  
pleads guilty, and who then throws him-  
self upon the mercy and the protection  
of the Court."—Senator Bayard.

## The Little Rockies.

Tom McDermitt and Mike Lynch have  
returned from the mines and will take a  
new outfit and return in a day or two.  
Tom is very enthusiastic. He had de-  
termined never to go on another stamp-  
ede (having just returned from the  
Coeur d'Alenes), but Little Rockies were  
so convenient he could not resist the  
temptation. He says he believes there  
has been more money taken out since  
the discovery of the mines than was ever  
taken out of the Coeur d'Alenes.

Main & Smith are taking out from \$20  
to \$40 a day. Tom is of the opinion that  
Develin will make a harvest of \$20,000  
before winter. Many of the Benton  
stampedeers have located claims on Peo-  
ple's creek, among them the Edmund  
Ingervall, Dave McDonald, John Evans,  
and himself. The camp, in this opinion  
promises to be the best discovered in  
many years. Good prospects are found  
almost everywhere, and the feeling  
among all the miners is one of content.  
Everyone is satisfied with the work they  
have done, and are hopeful of still bet-  
ter things.

Mike Lynch chimes in with all the  
others in pronouncing the mines good  
and the prospects of a rich and extensive  
district flattering. He says that it is be-  
lieved that in due time the deepest dig-  
gings will prove the richest and the best.  
The miner's meeting in the Little  
Rocky creek district, on the 21st, un-  
doubtedly resulted in opening the dis-  
trict for work. Parties owning claims  
will be given a reasonable length of time  
to get on their ground, failing to do  
which it will be jumped.

In regard to taking goods into the Lit-  
tle Rockies for sale we would say that  
any person doing so will be arrested and  
brought before a United States Com-  
missioner and his goods confiscated for  
violation of the intercourse laws. These  
laws will be enforced and the parties  
guilty of violation punished. People  
should bear this in mind and until the  
reservation is thrown open avoid any-  
thing of the kind, as it will only compli-  
cate matters.

A gentleman who arrived from the  
lower country to-day, who has visited  
the Rockies and whose judgment is  
worth considerable, says the mines are  
good. Gold is being panned out in con-  
siderable quantities—up high as \$4.00 to  
the pan he has known to be taken out.  
In Little Rocky gulch from two to four  
men are taking out a hundred dollars per  
day. Main & Smith are doing equally as  
well. Nolan is reported to be taken out  
\$70 a day. He saw \$107 in dust weighed  
as a result of one day's cleaning up with  
sluices. This information is thoroughly  
reliable.—River Press.

The smuggling of Chinese of both sexes  
across from British Columbia to Ameri-  
can soil continues, notwithstanding the  
vigilance of the custom officials. A few  
days ago forty Chinamen arrived at Ul-  
saday from British Columbia. There is  
an organization running Chinamen across  
the line regularly near Wingtom and  
Semihamoo. The captain of one of the  
steamers says he has been severely offend-  
ed by Chinamen \$80 each for women and  
\$20 each for men for bringing them over  
superintending to the American side. A  
few days ago thirty more, principally  
women, were smuggled over to Port  
Gamble. High prices are offered for  
women as they are imported for im-  
moral purposes. Very few have been  
captured by the authorities. They have  
managed to elude the officers and escape  
into the country. It seems that this con-  
stant violation of the restriction law can-  
not be prevented.

Collector of the Port Sears held, and his  
interpretation was confirmed by  
Deputy Collector Jerome, that Chinese  
merchants, residents of the United States,  
who propose visiting foreign countries,  
must first go to China and procure a cer-  
tificate from the Chinese Government, or  
they will not be permitted to re-enter  
the United States. Under the old act  
the Chinese Consul issued these certifi-  
cates of identification. According to the  
new act, as interpreted by the collector  
of the port of San Francisco, a Chinese  
merchant, who would go to British Col-  
umbia to see about business for his house  
would first have to go to China and pro-  
cure a certificate from the Chinese Gov-  
ernment before he would be permitted  
to come back home to San Francisco, and  
as the certificates would be taken from  
him upon landing he would have to re-  
peat the trip to China every time he had  
occasion to visit any point on the coast  
outside of United States.

It is a curious fact that James Fergus,  
of Meagher county, president of the So-  
ciety of Montana Pioneers, and one of  
the most highly respected men in Mon-  
tana, gave his name to the town of Fer-  
gus Falls, Minnesota. He owned the  
townsite and fine water power there in  
the fifties, but failed in business and  
came to Montana in 1862. Fergus Falls  
is now next to Duluth, the largest and  
most promising town in Northern Minne-  
sota. Its inhabitants claim for the po-  
pulation of 10,000, and its magnificent  
water power, fine agricultural surround-  
ings and railroad importance will yet  
make it one of the largest cities in the  
State.—Enterprise.

The National Park hotel will close  
October 1st. After that time only one  
train on the branch will run but once  
or twice a week. Large numbers have  
visited the park during the season, but  
the hotel has been only partially suc-  
cessful. Owing to the long transpor-  
tation the cost of food has been great  
and everything else correspondingly high.  
The prospects for another year are,  
however, flattering, and it is thought  
that the hotel will become a prosper-  
ous institution. Another season will  
doubtless witness double the number of  
visitors to the park.

The following shipments east of fat  
cattle on the Northern Pacific railroad  
are officially communicated for the week  
ending Saturday, September 20, 1884:  
From Livingston, 190 cars; Mingville,  
84; Huntley, 30; Billings, 20; total, 332  
cars, or 6972 head. The same official  
statement shows that the whole official  
number of cattle shipped over the same  
road this season is 27,710, with an ap-  
proximate estimate for the rest of the  
season that will double that number.

The CHRONICLE has received the first  
number of the "Montana Wool Grower,"  
published at Benton by the River Press,  
quarterly, edited by L. W. Peck, and  
wishes to go on record as saying that it  
is tremendously neat and will not doubt  
find various channels where it can make  
itself useful. Flockmasters send for a  
specimen copy.

Gov. Crosby and Hon. Martin Magin-  
ner were received at Fort Missoula Tues-  
day with a Governor's salute of seventeen  
guns, after which they inspected and re-  
viewed the troops, who made a fine ap-  
pearance. A fishing party up the Bitter  
Root was arranged.

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